


# The Aahlonega Collegian

October, 1911



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# The College Magazine.

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BY W. W. BURGESS.

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Like the sounding of so many clarion trumpets come the college magazines, flaring out in unmistakable tones the results of the several phases of student thought and activity, and giving to the world the standards of the student's ideals and expressions of their own individuality.

The real College magazine is not merely a paper printed in the College, but is a paper of the students, for the students, and by the students. It is made of many short, terse stories, by the students in every line, and not merely the work of the corps of editors, as many of the so-called College magazines are.

In the literary department of the magazine, certainly each department of the College, the Art, Science, Mining, Agriculture, Business and Engineering should be represented. The other features, the musical department, the debating societies, the social clubs, the fraternities, the athletic clubs—all should be given their due prominence in each issue. It should be the shrine at which the worshipper of football may kneel and read to his heart's content the results of the game, the baseball "dope-book" in gist, the program and record of happenings of the literary societies; a social column for clubs, classes, fraternities and individuals.

Some person has remarked that all College magazines are narrow. We know not if that be true, but if so, then the so-called College magazine is merely the editor's magazine; because there is no possible chance for narrowness in a paper which is the work of one hundred and fifty to five hundred or one thousand students—they form the composite student whom experience teaches is always broad in his view and sound in his viewpoint.

In a large student body none of them has more than a few

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minor traits in common, few thoughts which coincide, few views which are parallel. That is proven in part by a simple experiment; pass a picture quickly in the presence of a class of fifty students, and you will find that the description of that picture given by each of them will be very different—their minds, although centered on the same scene, will run in different channels, and they will see certain different features of the same thing. In this College the common expression, "Daddy" Barnes, spoken on an average of ten times daily by each student, is spoken with a slightly different accent and given a different linguistic value by each one of them; so, if the College magazine be narrow, the only remedy is to encourage more of the students to contribute to it and allow them to write just as they think.

Many students, when asked to write a story for a magazine, reply that today is a day of trained and skilled workmen, that each man is especially carved to fit one peculiar groove, and our talents do not run in literary lines; but each of them has the power of observation, and whether it be of "racing yachts, or of beetles, or of electric traction, or of local politics, or of lumbering," every intelligent person has some knowledge accumulated by a special interest within some particular field, or on some one line. This he can expound freely and without notes, and what the magazine wants and needs is these views on paper. They may not use sonorous diction or sesquipedalian verbiage, and their thoughts may not flow in perfect transition and graceful rhythm, but if they give out their own thought in a natural way, the world will benefit thereby. Emerson could not have written just as Goldsmith, nor Longfellow have copied Shakespeare, but each of them today is read after by admirers in every land, and they will ever live in the minds of people simply because they said something "different" and in their own way. One may write in hieroglyphics, but if it be worth while, before he will have finished long some one will begin to decipher it. It was the value of the works of the ancient sages and philosophers that made our ancestors and

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makes students today spend long, dreary hours in translating them.

We all love perfection; perfection is the unattainable. True excellence, however, comes to those who are willing to spend their efforts in unselfish exertion to give to the world something worth while.

Now, we are willing to admit that no literary production is perfect, and, of course, it is not expected that the first efforts of any student should be of marked literary value, but there must be a beginning somewhere, and it is for this beginning on the part of the students that we now put in our plea. As the student severs his associations at home and enters into college life, he becomes an integral part of an important whole; the whole is only united expressions of the individual parts, and its appearance before the world is determined by the nature of the component parts.

Now, our College magazine is an expression to the world of the aims, activities and the ideals of our student body, and each man in College is now called upon to contribute his part toward making the magazine a success. Our editors are capable and willing, but naturally they must depend upon the support of the student body, and it is for this support that we now plead. If thou art a poet, let rills of sparkling poesy flow; a dreamer, dream no golden dream alone; if thou hast drunk deep of Pierian waters, sprinkle thou a few drops upon thy thirsty brethren; think not thy lovely thoughts in solitude; let not the flower of thy intellect blush unseen and waste its sweetness with none to share.

Now, fellow-students, if you are dead members of our body and have no individual thought, be merciful unto us and remain silent. for, "Blessed is the man who hath nothing to say, and saith nothing;" but if you have come to College for a purpose and intend to contribute your part toward bettering our College community, then come at once to the front and give evidence of your willing and energetic spirit.



## The Women of Shakespeare.

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BY H. M. LEDBETTER.

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In the entire study of Shakespeare's works there is perhaps not a more difficult problem, nor one upon which opinions so widely differ, as the question of Shakespeare's women. Some say they well represent every phase of human nature, while, on the other hand, others say they are only imaginative characters.

One thing is sure: the women of Shakespeare are entirely different from the feminine characters of the writers before him. These earlier writers seemed to think that women were inferior beings and therefore lacked reality. They were only outside women, with nothing beneath nor behind to give them real solidity. Shakespeare, unlike his predecessors, began at the heart of his women and worked outward. He did not give to us the mere imitation of characters, but his women are all they appear to be. They are charming children, who feel in excess and love with folly, have unconstrained manners, little rages, pretty words of friendships, coquettish rebelliousness, a graceful volubility, which recall the warbling and prettiness of birds. These are women in every sense of the word, and the more one studies them the more he perceives realistic nature of Shakespeare's women. Again, his women, true to human nature, are very unlike. As no two women see or think alike, so his ideal feminine characters conceive different, have different ideas and characteristics.

In another way Shakespeare differs from other writers: he can furnish instruction and inspiration in the truth of things; he seems to be thoroughly at home with human nature, and it is remarkable how he reveals the feminine heart and the masculine mind in some of his women.

Take, for example, the beautiful character of Portia. Here



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Shakespeare seems to have aimed at a perfect woman. She is very beautiful, intelligent and womanly, yet with what masculine strength and power she takes a lawyer's place and defends the friend of her husband from the cruel Jew! What eloquent words she utters at this trial, never for a moment losing the perfect ease and gracefulness of her womanly character! Is this not a good example of human nature, for what woman placed in the position of Portia would have acted differently?

On the other hand, we have a very different type among the women of Shakespeare: That of Lady Macbeth. It is almost impossible to understand this character without first understanding the conditions which attended her life during the period which Shakespeare has so skillfully described. During this time we find that the most extraordinary circumstances confronted her. Her husband, who was a near kinsman of the king, had just won renown and fame by defeating a rebel army.

After Macbeth communicated to his wife the strange prediction of the weird sisters, she was aroused to great ambition, but not for her husband alone. She knew that if Macbeth was made king that she would share the honors and glories of queen, and in order to gain this one thing she would run most any risk. When her husband seemed to falter, it was then that her strength and cruel ambition spurred him on, even to the awful crime. Is this human nature?

And in another way is Lady Macbeth like many women of the past as well as the present. She had the art of covering treacherous purposes with smiles, and could look like the innocent flower, while she was indeed the serpent beneath. It can easily be said that it is hard to find a woman with a character like that of Lady Macbeth, but we find, with her many faults, that she had several strong traits natural to womanhood; yet, as a whole, she does not seem true to human nature.

In another of his plays, entitled "King Lear," we have another type of human nature. Some one has said of Cordilia, "Everything in her lies beyond our view and affects us in such a manner that we feel rather than perceive it." When she hears

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her father, and old man, already half insane, ask her how she loves him, she cannot make up her mind to say aloud the flattering protestations which her sisters have been lavishing. She is ashamed to display her tenderness before the world, and to buy a dowry by it. He disinherits her and drives her away; she holds her tongue and afterwards, when she finds him abandoned and mad, she goes on her knees before him, with such a touching emotion, she weeps over his dear insulted head and tenderly says:

“O my dear father! Restoration hang  
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss  
Repair those violent harms that my two sisters  
Have in thy reverence made.”

It may be truly said of Cordilia, “She is one of Shakespeare’s living and breathing realities.”

In “Much Ado About Nothing” we have the modest character of Hero. What an example of good, true womanhood! She was a kind, amiable and womanly woman, and what of her cousin, Beatrice? She is truly a character of high ambitions and pride. How she scorns the thought of a lover and declares “That she will have no husband until men are made of some other metal than clay!” But alas! when she overhears the conversation between Hero and Ursula concerning Benedick and herself, she forgets, for a moment, her pride, and how charmingly characteristic are the words she utters:

“What fire in mine ears! Can this be true? Stand I condemned for pride and scorn so much?  
Contempt, farewell! and maiden pride, adieu! No glory lives behind the backs of such.  
And Benedick, love on; I will requite thee,  
Taming my wild heart to thy loving hand.”

She had been proud and disdainful, but she will be so no longer. Love alone could lead her to see her faults, and now she resolves to tame her proud spirit that she might be worthy

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of this love bestowed upon her. Is this within itself an untrue phase of human nature?

There are many other types of women described in the different books of Shakespeare, and we believe that Charlie Lanier understood well the works of this great author when he said, "Indeed, all of Shakespeare's characters are founded deep in human nature."



**Preamble and Resolutions Adopted by the  
Faculty and Student Body of The N. C. A.  
College on the Death of Mrs. Edward Steiner.**

The death angel has again visited the home of one member of our College family. This time he removed one of the most useful and beautiful lives of our entire community. Mrs. Edward Steiner, the wife of our beloved Professor and co-worker, passed away just before sunset on the 23rd of September. It was well that she should go at the evening time, after a well-spent life. It was fitting that she should pass into the silence of the unknown, amid the closing shadows of an autumnal day. The golden harvests of the season are beautifully suggestive of another harvest of the years that she spent in useful living. The pale messenger sooner or later will come to us all.

*Leaves have their time to fall,  
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,  
But thou, thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.*

Come when he will, Death is always terrible. If he comes at the cradle, or to the bridal chamber, or to the homes where reigns and rules the wife and mother, he is evermore the great mystery of life. We stand by the pale sleeper in the open bier and lift our hands and our voices towards the unknown and repeat the question of the ages, the eternal why. Out of the deep no voice sounds back to us to tell us whence and where

the spirit of the dead form has gone. It is only with the eye of faith that penetrates the mists of tear-blinded eyes that we can turn to a great multitude, which no man can number, around the throne of God and look for peace and consolation there.

1. Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Steiner our College community has lost one of its most useful members; that her blameless and beautiful life furnishes a shining example of Christian faith, that has sweetened and blessed every life in our midst that was brought under her influence. Her womanly devotion to her husband and her children, and her ministry to the poor and the suffering, and her abiding faith in all that is good, have emphasized again in our midst the great lesson that it is worth while for human hearts to learn.

2. Resolved, That we extend to our beloved Professor and his family the tenderest sympathy that bereaved and smitten hearts can know, and pray that the good Father of us all may bring to him and his children the light and peace that He alone can give to those of His suffering children who are called upon to sit in silence and suffering.

3. Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be published in our College magazine, and that a copy also be furnished to the family of our friend and brother.

PROF. B. P. GAILLARD.

L. B. CUMPTON.

J. D. PILCHER,

Committee.



## Criticism on Lanier's "Sunrise."

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BY EMILY GAILLARD.

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"Sunrise," which is undoubtedly one of Lanier's most pleasing poems, brings to the reader's mind first of all the element of emotional beauty. The poet's theme is beauty in nature. Mil-

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dred Rutherford has said, "Sidney Lanier was a true worshipper of nature, whether his song was of the field lark, the black bird, the swamp robin or the swarming gnats of a July morning; he never lost sight of the waving corn, the marsh grass, the long gray moss, the low-spreading live oak, or the jasmine vine—all spoke to him of God, and through nature he always looked up to Nature's God." In the fourth verse he tells how pleasant it is to go away from everything wherein reason lies and rest with things that are beautiful.

*"Reasons, not one that weeps,  
What logic of greeting lies  
Betwixt dear over-beautiful trees and the rain of the eyes?"*

He expresses his love of nature through his devotion to music in "the bow and strings, tension of beauty, and silence." In describing the marsh, he says:

*"Oh, what if a sound should be made,  
Oh, what if a bound should be laid,  
To this bow-and-string tension of beauty and silence a spring!  
To this bend of beauty the bow or the holder of silence the string!"*

There is shown such a love and appreciation that each object of nature is personified. This is shown in the fourth verse, when he speaks to the oak:

*"Tell me sweet burly-barked, man-bodied tree,"*

This line is compared to a letter written to a friend, which ended thus: "Give my love to the chestnut trees and all the rest of the family."

In the sixth verse he also gives the objects the tenderest human relations:

*"Friendly, sisterly sweetheart leaves!"*

The grandest example is toward the climax, where he personifies the sun itself:

*"My soul shall float, friend sun,  
The day being done."*

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By this personification of the leaves, the marsh, the streams and the trees a lively imagination is expressed. This imaginative quality is characteristic of Lanier throughout the whole work. On account of his active imagination the fancy of the reader is enkindled to a great extent. Addison says that "the talent of affecting the imagination is the very life and highest perfection of poetry."

Lanier does not merely describe the external aspects of nature; he describes the feelings which they produce upon the mind.

Some critics have criticised Lanier severely for bringing every-day commonplace objects into his best poems, as in one place he compares the dome of heaven to a bee-hive, and the sun to a bee. Yet no one denies the beauty and rhythm of his verse, and his comparisons are brought about in such a beautiful way the commonplace things are forgotten. W. F. Scott says: "Sidney Lanier cast the most glamor of his marvelous fancy over common incidents of every day life, and they became lustrous with supernal beauty."

There is a complete lack of humor in the poem.

In a number of the verses the scientific element is shown. From these it is quite evident that the author was a student of science as well as of literature. In one place he says:

*"Thou chemist of storms, whether driving the winds a-swirl  
Or a flicker the subtler essences polar that whirl  
In the magnet earth—yea  
Thou with a storm for a heart."*

As to his verse, he had no set rhythm. The poem is made up of all the poetic feet, and has defied every attempt at scansion. But the melody of the verse never fails. Tune or melody is quite as important in verse as in music. Lanier himself has compared music to verse:

"When those exact co-ordinations which the ear perceives as rhythm, tune and tone color are suggested to the ear by a series of musical sounds, the result is music."

"When those exact co-ordinations which the ear perceives as



rhythm, tune and tone color are suggested to the ear by a series of spoken words, the result is verse." In "Sunrise" complete harmony and melody exist; equality of time is observed along with the rich use of alliteration and assonance.

At the beginning of the poem the very height of beauty is expressed, but as the poem advances it leaves beauty and goes into sublimity until at the climax near the close, the very height of sublimity is reached.

Longenius says, "Sublimity is that element which elevates the mind above itself, and fills it with higher conceptions and noble pride.

So Lanier fills the reader's mind with higher conception and a noble pride."



## The Fifteenth Amendment Should Be Repealed.

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BY MILES C. WILEY.

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Never in the history of our country has a question concerning the Constitution of the United States been of greater import than the question of the revocation of the Fifteenth Amendment. The settlement of so great a question might affect the peace of the North and South. It might renew the hatred between the two divisions of our country. The question is of such importance and comes in touch with certain classes in such a way that we have sprung upon us one of the greatest social problems of the age. This problem is one that has puzzled some of the greatest minds the world has ever produced. Men have not only been puzzled by it, but they have been unable to find a remedy for it.

In the South many of us have come to the conclusion that the Fifteenth Amendment is not best suited for our needs and for



our general welfare. The idea is that the result from it does not tend to uplift, but rather helps to force us downward.

The consequence of such thinking is that in many of our Southern States the Fifteenth Amendment has been shadowed by State laws in such a way that to a great extent it has become nullified. But still there lingers enough force from it that it is an all-important question whether or not it should be repealed. As Southerners, being surrounded by the main characters to whom this Amendment applies, and seeing the disastrous results emanating from it, we say that by all means it should be repealed.

To make our position seem more fortified, some of the main things that lead us to the conclusion which we have reached might be enumerated. The three points which are the basis of our conclusion may be formulated into three questions. These are: Is the Fifteenth Amendment based on sound theory? Has it proven satisfactory? If it should be repealed, would the result be a desirable one?

Why do we ask if the Fifteenth Amendment is based on sound theory? The government of people is by far better if those governed govern themselves. That is, if the government is purely democratic and no unjust laws are passed which suppress the weak and favor others. The right of suffrage is a means by which people govern themselves. This privilege is given by a natural right just so long as it is used wisely. As soon as we begin to cast our votes recklessly so that others suffer from our acts, then, by all moral laws, the natural right loses its force and we lose this great privilege.

Much to the regret of all concerned, in our government there are some who do not use this right to the best advantage. The negro is the main one to whom this is attributed. There are a few among the white population who do not seem to use their privileges in the best way.

Incapability of grasping the true value and meaning of this great right of suffrage is one of the most obvious causes of the abuse of the ballot. The negro, taken as a whole, has no

abiding convictions. He is easily influenced. Only a slight wind will turn him from the right to the wrong.

Then comes moral incapability. The lowest types of humanity, speaking from a moral point of view, are found among the black race. The greatest amount of crime is committed by him in the South. Moral incapability is made more forceful and more apparent by the intellectual weakness of the negro. He not only has a weak intellect, but he is almost wholly illiterate. As we know, to be a good citizen and vote in governmental affairs, a man should be not only truthful, upright morally, but he should have a strong mind, and have it thoroughly trained that he could be able to comprehend and understand the great things that come before the mind of the voter. Then, from actual experience and what we have seen in our own State and counties, we know the negro not to be capable of voting. It is an evident fact that the Fifteenth Amendment was enacted for the benefit of the negro alone. It was enacted that he might have a voice in his own government. As this amendment was made for the benefit of the negro alone, and he is not capable of using it for his good and the good of others, it must undoubtedly be based on unsound theory. This being true, by all means we should repeal it.

This is not the only reason why it should be revoked. The effect upon the negro and his acts towards the whites as a result of this effect are anything else than what is desired. The most apparent effect is the weakening of his morals. During the time the negro has been voting his moral standard has fallen considerably. From the kind and obedient slave he has gone to the convict. As a result of his becoming lower, hatred has taken the place of the former love and respect.

Not only is this the status of affairs, but on account of the weak nature of the negro he has been and is used as the tool of politicians. By them his vote is bought or forced to be cast in their favor.

In all of these things we see the Fifteenth Amendment has proven to work badly for those concerned. On the other hand,

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if it should be repealed, what would be the result? The bad effects which have been enumerated would be remedied. The negro would come down from the plane upon which he believes himself placed and would see himself in his true light. After he had been able to see the condition he really is in, there is no doubt but what he would strive earnestly to regain the moral standard he should have. His intellect would become polished and trained by education. The result would be that he would cease from so much crime and endeavor to become a good citizen so that he might have the privilege of voicing his own government. Our state, our South, our government, our people would be benefited by the change. Without doubt the great race and social problems would sink into insignificance as a result from this change.

Taking these facts, that the Fifteenth Amendment is based on unsound theory, has not worked well in practice, and a repealing of it would bring splendid results, into consideration, there is no doubt but that we will arrive at the conclusion that it should be repealed.

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## Editorial.

How does it feel to be an editor? Well, that depends. It depends on several things, but two in particular. It depends on whether you have been suddenly and without warning hoisted into the editor's chair, or whether you have been expecting it for sometime and leading up for the great function. We must confess that we felt a feeling of awe when we first dangled our feet from the editorial tripod and found that they did not nearly reach the floor.

**He Editor  
Makes  
His Bow**

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Another feeling is that of great embarrassment. Before our merits had received this recognition, we used to have ideas, troops of them; we used to wonder at their number, their vigor and their beauty, but alas! they are gone. Where is there a home for fugitive ideas? Just as we would impale them upon the point of our editorial pen and hand them down to posterity, embalmed in the immortality of the printed page, behold, like the frolicsome insect of the Hibernian, "you put your finger on him and he is not there."

So we feel that to make a nice, large, well-wearing editor, one needs a little preparation for the honor, and we also really believe that a large and assorted stock of ideas, guaranteed not to spread their wings like the ostrich and gleefully run away when they are wanted, would be of great help, though there are instances where they have been dispensed with with some success.

But however much we may grieve over editorial incapacity, we are able to see a bright star of hope. This magazine is

**The Student Body** to be the joint production of the student-body. It is not the editor's magazine, but the students'; all must take a hand.

**"Our" Magazine** All must feel an affectionate interest and glow with zeal for its success. So let

that little poem which is hid from human eyes now come forth; let's have the short story which has been buzzing like a little bee under your bonnet. With three weeks' warning we could even stand an epic poem or a serial story. But we want a wealth of contributions to select from.

The Faculty have had much to do with getting out this magazine in the past. In the future they will have little or nothing to do with it. It will be the students' own. If you see merit or demerit in it, you may neither praise nor blame that estimable body of worthies commonly known as the Faculty.

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What we expect to accomplish is to bring the students together; to encourage a spirit of enthusiasm, loyalty and good work, to build up inter-collegiate athletics, and to be the Sherlock Holmes which shall pick out future poets and writers of the South.

**Our Aim**

**if**

**We Know It**

We dedicate this magazine to the good old college and her well-being. "Long may she live and prosper!"

This good institution is not reaching as many as her equipment and undisputed merits entitle her. What is the matter?

**What We Have**

Well, we are twenty-five miles from a railroad, but we do not think that this should dampen the ardor of our students nor lessen the interest and support of our friends in the outside world. We have a splendid plant, an able Faculty, a Commandant and Military Department second to none in the South, and other splendid features too numerous to mention. Add to this the grandest climate in the Piedmont belt, mountain breezes from the Blue Ridge whose borders we touch; fine water and a health record which hardly a college in the United States, or the world for that matter, can equal; indeed, and you have a college community worthy of the name "ideal". In the one record for health, I think our college ought to be better advertised.

**What We Need**

This editor thinks we need some things, and here goes:

1. We need inter-collegiate athletics. We will not argue, we will just ask what college of our class is doing anything without such?

2. We need the name of this College changed. We believe that this ancient and altogether inappropriate name has hurt us more than anything else since the state organized an agricultural school in every district. As it stands we, with our high curriculum, high rating and splendid Faculty, are associated with the agricultural schools of the state and take no



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higher rank. We are not saying anything about them; we praise them for the good they are doing. But we have a very dignified station to maintain. We are in a higher class—a college. Hurrah for the North Georgia **Military College!**

3. We desire to urge upon our authorities a campaign of wider and more thorough advertising. Let the world know that we are still living. It is very prone to forget that fact. The other fellow blows his horn. Why not we?

There are a good many new boys. We salute you. The initiations are over. We hail you as members in good standing of the good old brigade. Get behind and

**The New Boy**      PUSH. If you can't push, PULL; above all, don't KNOCK. If there is any part of the harness that you want to wear out this year, let it be the collar and the hame; not the holding back strap. We hope bad old nostalgia has left you; we have had it bad ourselves. It hurts. We give you the glad hand and the warm heart; glad to see you. May this rare old climate arouse the malarial liver and may you speedily note an increase in the size of your appetite and your shadow.

The new boy has a special burden of responsibility upon him, because to him has been given much, and from him we have a right to expect much in return. Each man has an equal measure of opportunities handed out to him, so let him show the stuff there is in him.

One of the most important features in connection with the College is the Boys' Club. The history of this club dates back only to the Spring Term of 1911. Prof.

**The Boys' Club**      Barnes, aided by several of the leading members of the student-body, brought about its formation. It was agreed that Prof. Barnes was to take charge of the club and run it for a time, and then turn it over to the student-body. Officers were duly elected, and the club was run in a business-like way until commencement. The publishing houses allowed reasonable subscription rates, and



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most all the leading newspapers of the state, as well as some from other states, were subscribed for. Several of the best magazines and periodicals were also ordered. Prof. Barnes gave the club the use of his magazines and newspapers.

At the beginning of the Fall Term, 1911, a meeting of the club was called for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Those elected are as follows:

President, A. A. Rogers; vice-president, P. C. Herrington; secretary, L. W. Smith; treasurer, M. C. Wiley.

A governing committee was appointed to supervise the government of the club. The committee is as follows: Professors Barnes, Cavender and Kenyon, from the Faculty, and Meaders, Pendley, Miller and Ledbetter from the student-body.

Bright prospects are before the club for the collegiate year, 1911-12. The Finance Committee have collected over \$22.00 for the purpose of providing literature. The subscriptions have been renewed for the leading newspapers and magazines, and it is up to the student-body to make use of them.

The advantages offered are many. In the first place, it gives the student an opportunity for reading the daily papers, and keeping himself posted on every-day events. Some students had rather spend their afternoons lounging about up town, in and around the drink stands, than to devote their leisure time to some useful purpose. The club room is open at all times (except study hours). When you wish to read up on some point or subject for debate, go to the Club Room. There you will find all the literature you need.

In the second place the Club Room affords a suitable reception room for the use of the students. It is large, and nicely furnished with chairs and tables. By holding entertainments and receptions in the Club Room, an unusual amount of interest can be aroused, which otherwise could not.

The Club Room also affords a place in which to hold mock trials, athletic meetings, etc. Other advantages could be mentioned, which it is useless to enumerate.

Fellows, let's work together and make the club a success in every sense of the word.

## **Military.**

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The Military Department of the North Georgia Agricultural College is under the direct supervision of Captain H. A. Wieg-  
enstein, 25th U. S. Infantry, who is a very able and efficient  
man for the place. Captain Wieg-  
enstein is doing his utmost  
to raise the standard of the Military Department. He is in  
favor of having several improvements made, such as a larger  
and better out-door target range, a gallery range, a better ath-  
letic field, etc.

The organization of the Cadet Battalion was made only a  
short time ago. The appointments could not have been better  
arranged. They are as follows:

### **Staff**

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Cadet Major.....                        | Chas. Pendley  |
| Cadet 1st Lieut. and Bat. Adjutant..... | Larry W. Smith |
| Cadet Sergeant Major.....               | F. P. King     |
| Cadet Quartermaster Sergeant.....       | H. T. Sargent  |

### **Company "A"**

|                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Cadet Captain.....        | R. W. Harris      |
| Cadet 1st Lieutenant..... | H. S. McKee       |
| Cadet 2nd Lieutenant..... | P. L. Cantrell    |
| First Sergeant.....       | H. M. Ledbetter   |
| Sergeant.....             | H. G. Huie        |
| Sergeant.....             | M. C. Wiley       |
| Sergeant.....             | E. W. Smith       |
| Corporal.....             | H. D. Williams    |
| Corporal.....             | J. E. Blassingame |
| Corporal.....             | W. A. Lufburrow   |
| Corporal.....             | W. L. Boyd        |
| Corporal.....             | S. Morris         |

*The Dahlonge Collegian, Dahlonge, Ga.*

**Company "B"**

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Captain.....           | A. A. Rogers    |
| First Lieutenant.....  | W. E. Huie      |
| Second Lieutenant..... | L. J. Sargent   |
| First Sergeant.....    | J. E. Orr       |
| Sergeant.....          | H. T. Meaders   |
| Sergeant.....          | G. Peyton       |
| Sergeant.....          | C. H. Palmer    |
| Sergeant.....          | R. L. Rogers    |
| Corporal.....          | J. J. Gainey    |
| Corporal.....          | R. O. Monk      |
| Corporal.....          | J. G. Huff      |
| Corporal.....          | Kent            |
| Corporal.....          | R. C. Nicholson |



**The Band.**

---

We are glad to note that the prospects of the Musical Department for the ensuing year is very promising. Last year there was but one old student to return to college who was able to play, but before the close of the scholastic year we had one of the best College Bands in the state. Whereas, this year we have twelve students who are already trained for service, therefore we feel that under the leadership of our imminent instructor, Prof. E. Steiner, the College will have one of the best bands in its history.

The members of the band are:

Prof. E. Steiner, Chief Musician 28th U. S.  
Infantry, Instructor.  
J. E. Quillian, Drum Major.  
L. B. Cumpton.  
R. S. McCants.  
W. B. Horne.

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R. W. Kennon.  
Coker.  
R. E. Baker.  
T. Curry.  
F. Cavender.  
R. M. Gramling.  
F. E. Miller.  
R. K. McMillan.  
Owens.  
J. D. Pilcher.  
Watson.



## Athletics.

---

At last! After an interval of one long year, which seemed to the spiritless students to have been an age, athletics have been permitted to start again in the midst of the happiest student-body in the South today, the N. G. A. C. boys. Nothing could have happened that would have pleased them more, than the mere fact we are going to be allowed the privilege that every true, patriotic American boy enjoys, the national game of baseball.

### Football

Since the season has opened up with every college with a full schedule, the N. G. A. C. has decided not to put out a team this fall, owing to the fact that we were given permission to engage in athletics at such a late date that we were unable in the first place to put the players in condition upon such short notice, and to get games scheduled with the leading colleges of the South.

As to material, in the shape of human flesh, we have it—material that has been fully developed, and material that any college in the South would be glad to “own”.

We are making preparations among ourselves to start our gridiron men to training by the middle of next summer for the battles we intend to participate in next fall.

### **Baseball**

Since we were deprived of putting out a football team this fall, we have turned our every athletic thought to the Spring of 1912, when we are going to put out a baseball team that will be able to compete with any college of the South. We have material from all parts of the South; men that are not just beginning to learn the game of baseball, but men that have played from childhood up.

Every student is full of the "spirit" that makes a winning team, and enthusiasm exists in the acts of every college boy, and everyone is looking forward to the day when the coach of the N. G. A. C. sounds the trumpet for the first practice.



## **Social Happenings.**

---

The North Georgia Agricultural College opened September 6th with the largest enrollment in the history of the college. Every vacancy in both the new and old dormitory has been taken. Young men have registered from all the Southern States, and the members of the Faculty who have been connected with the institution for the past thirty years say that they have never seen a more wide-awake student-body. Much interest is being manifested not only in the different courses which the students are pursuing, but also in every phase of college life.

One of our most esteemed poets, Emerson, has said: "Nothing is impression until it is expression." Since we are great believers in his philosophy we do indeed feel very fortunate in having the Expression Department added to our curriculum.

On the evening of September 10th a delightful reception was

*The Dahlonga Collegian, Dahlonga, Ga.*

given in honor of the Faculty and student-body. The Club Room was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Delicious refreshments were served during the evening. Miss Pentacost, who has charge of the Department of Expression, gave several readings which added greatly to the enjoyment of every one present.

Mrs. Sherman and daughter, Miss Mana, of Roswell, have secured rooms at the Dahlonga Hotel. Miss Sherman has enrolled.

Miss Vida Camp, of Villa Rica, spent the month of September with her brother, Prof. G. W. Camp.

The following old students were here for the opening of school: R. A. Bolt, Jim Gould, Cecil Neal.

Mrs. Hardeman, of Macon, accompanied her son, Holmes, to Dahlonga the first of September, where he enrolled as a student of the N. G. A. C.

Prof. L. M. Richards, a former instructor of the Mining Department, is here inspecting the mica mines of Lumpkin county.

Prof. and Mrs. O. M. Steed, of Mercer University, visited friends in Dahlonga the first of September. Prof. Steed held the chair of History and Economics in N. G. A. College three years ago.

Mr. D. T. Quillian, of near Gainesville, spent Sunday with his daughter, Miss Mary Lou.

Miss Isabelle Charters, of Gainesville, is expected to visit relatives in Dahlonga during September.

Mr. Ricketson, of Douglas, came to see his son, who is in College, the last of September.

Miss Wynn timer Castleberry visited relatives in Gainesville the last of September.

Mr. Scott Mathews, of Hawkinsville, Ga., a graduate of last year, is here taking a post-graduate course in Mining.

Mrs. Frank Meaders spent two weeks in Gainesville during September.

Several of the students attended Yellow Creek camp-meeting the first Sunday in October.



### *The Dahlonga Collegian, Dahlonga, Ga.*

Misses Fannie and Addie Duncan delightfully entertained the Social Club Saturday evening, September 22. Various games were played during the evening. The prizes were won by Miss Mana Sherman and Mr. John D. Pilcher.

Miss Pentecost, who is principal of Expression, and Prof. Kenyon, who has charge of History and Economics, have their work well in hand. Both have already demonstrated splendid ability in their lines, besides they have become popular with not only the older members of the Faculty and the student-body, but with the citizens of the town as well.



## Exchanges.

---

As we pick up our pen to begin the first issue of The Collegian for another collegiate year, we feel a determination to make this a banner year for the exchange department. We are not contented with the success of the previous volumes, however great it may have been, but we desire to publish a still more creditable magazine during the coming year.

No publications have yet been received from our sister institutions; nevertheless, we hope to have the exchange desk piled high before our next issue.

The Collegian is anxious to exchange with all Colleges, Preparatory Schools, and High Schools, throughout the South, and we will assure all exchange editors that their publications will be gladly received.



## Humorous or Otherwise.

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Mr. Chambers (addressing the commandant)—“Sir, I have the honor to respectfully request that I be appointed corporal in Company A, and I also desire to state that I need the ten dollars per month.”



*The Dahlonga Collegian, Dahlonga, Ga.*

Mr. Ledbetter is unanimously elected a member of the Bonehead Society. On retiring one night, he placed the key to his locker in the pocket of his only pair of trousers, calmly hung the trousers in the locker, and thoughtfully fastened the door on the outside by means of a spring lock. Imagine his perplexity when, after sleeping until after the last breakfast bell, he attempted a hasty preparation for meal formation.

✱

Burgess (the preacher) is taking a special course in music under a special teacher; takes special lessons at special hours.

✱

One of the most talented glee clubs to be found in any college has lately been organized with Prof. McKee as director. Among this array of vocal artists is found the Caruso rival, H. T. Meaders.

✱

Geechie (the fresh kid): If his limbs were as long as his tongue, Homer Meaders would be a dwarf in proportion.

✱

Crip Smith received a letter from his girl last week, and he became so elated over its contents that he had its arrival announced in dining hall. Mr. Smith also states that if any one doubts his statement, he will quickly convince them by producing the said epistle.

✱

Prof. Kenyon: A great believer in the Pentacost, but hasn't got the power yet.

✱

Mr. McKee has just become a subscriber to "Cupid's Columns," a paper devoted exclusively to matrimonial advertisements. Wonder if Mr. McKee thinks this is his last resort.

✱

Prof. Barnes accuses Gibson of doing mathematics by slight of hand.

*The Dahlonaga Collegian, Dahlonaga, Ga.*

Meaders, H. T., recently remarked that unless he was appointed Cadet Major next year he would be forced to sever his relations with the College.

Homer, we hate to see you leave, but wish you much success in your new field.

✱

Could any one tell us why Prof. Barnes blushed and quickly changed the subject when the "42" party was mentioned?

✱

Lieut. Cantrell—"I sure would like to join, but I haven't got the heart to ask them."

✱

Last year we were delighted to have with us Mr. Perry King, but on the first day of his return he was officially crowned, and now holds the title of "King Perry." This abrupt change was brought about by the request of a charming local belle.

✱

Phelps (the heart-breaker) wants to borrow Prof. Cavender's wall wrench to tighten up the crack in his wall.

✱

Scott Mathews desires Moore education and knowledge.

✱

Sergeant Miles Carter Wiley (the ladies' man) recently demonstrated that he is still worthy of his title by being escorted to the Senior-Agg ball game by six of our Dahlonaga girls. After his arrival the game ceased to be the center of attraction.

✱

Smith, Ernest Wesley—"Miss Pentacost, is impression compulsory?"

✱

O'Kelly (after taps)—"Lieut. Huie, may I burn lights until I finish this letter?"

Huie—"How long before you can finish?"

O'Kelly—"I am on the second page."

*The Dahlonaga Collegian, Dahlonaga, Ga.*

*If a rare trophy you wish to see,  
Wiley is your man, I do believe.  
He hangs it up before his eyes,  
And looks, and thinks, and sighs.*

✱

It is reported on good authority that Prof. Barnes called to see a certain young lady one night last week. Will wonders never cease?

✱

J. A. E. Cox is endeavoring to organize a Temperance Union. Among his most enthusiastic supporters are Blassingame, Crowder, Caldwell and Barnes.

✱

Hardeman (the heart-breaker) : All the girls are crazy about him.

✱

Mr. Wiley has some of the most unique souvenirs adorning the walls of his room that have been seen here in some time.

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Dahlonega, Ga., Dec. 26, 1910.

Dear Mr. Speer:

As I told you over the 'phone we have received the Collegians and are well pleased with them. You certainly did do an excellent job. I congratulate you on it.

\* \* \* \*

With kindest wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

Geo. W. Camp.

Professor Camp is in charge of the Department of English in the North Georgia Agricultural College, and has had wide experience in patronizing printers.

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GENERAL  
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